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tree along streams and on lake shores, but on high exposed summits at over 6,500 feet it is hardly more than a shrub, and forms dense thickets. The arbor vitæ, the red cedar of Oregon (*Thuja gigantea*, Nutt.) is the largest tree of the region, some specimens being over ten feet in diameter. The yew (*Taxus brevifolia*, Nutt.) is frequently seen in the dense damp forests, but rarely exceeds a height of 25 feet. Some few specimens of *Juniperus Virginiana*, L., (red cedar) were seen at low elevations. The main summit of the Cascade Range, in the region where the above observations were taken, has an altitude varying from 6,000 to 6,800 feet, and is generally bare of timber. Its immediate slopes are covered with grass and flowers of every hue interspersed with bunches of willows and groves of fir.

Newport, R. I.

FRANK TWEEDY.

Fasciation in Rubus.—A curious case of fasciation was brought to my notice a short time since. The specimen was a cane of the cultivated black-cap raspberry, which, at the extremity, had become strongly flattened and coiled upon itself in the form of a flat spiral. The width of the cane was seven-eighths of an inch, and the thickness about one-third of an inch near the outer circumference of the coil, while on the inner side it was much thinner. The four complete coils were from one and one-half to three and one-half inches across. From the beginning of the first coil the cane bore an unusual number of abortive foliar organs, which increased in number toward the extremity until the entire tip was of a thickened and foliaceous character.

A cross-section of the cane showed it to consist of two regions of entirely different tissue. The thickened portion which followed the periphery of the curve was of normal woody structure, while the opposite side was composed almost entirely of parenchyma. This differentiation of tissues, with their unequal rates of growth, doubtless explains the phenomenon of curving. The coil became more distinct and its radius shorter as the difference between the two regions became more marked, until, at the extremity, the parenchyma predominated and expanded into a sort of flattened membrane. At the time of collection the woody region was still fresh and active, but the parenchyma was dead and withered. This, no doubt, assisted in the curvature, since several transverse fissures across the parenchyma showed that it had been subjected to considerable tension.

I believe the cultivated species of *Rubus* are especially liable to oddities of growth, but I have never seen so striking a departure as this before.

Houghton Farm, Mountainville, N. Y.

W. E. STONE.

Genus Labels.—Mr. H. N. Patterson, of Oquawka, Ill., desires us to state that the first box of his North American genus-labels, from Ranunculaceæ to Compositæ, 650 genera (3 of each), is now ready for delivery. Price \$1.30.

Note.—We send out with this number three plates, which are to be substituted for the badly printed ones that accompanied our March issue.